

'em or git another pair, so he sent me off, hot foot.

highly agitated and determined, but when I got there he
fired with the boys, and got to playing, and forgot
all about the sheep-shears. Well, the boy's father,
he suspected I had been sent arter something, and
he came to me and said:
"Well, Bub, didn't yer father send ye arter
sumthin'?"

Well, I got up and set to thinkin', but never
thought of 'sheep-shears once; an' says I, "I them
arter sumthin', but I'll be shot if I haint forgot
what it was, an' father 'll luan me, too, when I go
back." Its just so with Gov. Walker, when I strag-
gle. He's forgot what he come for.

STIRING FELLOWS' PARTISAN HARANGUING

THE MISSOURIANS.

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, July 21, 1857.

Being once a citizen of Platte County, and
knowing something about a matter now in suit
before the Circuit Court at Platte City, I was sum-
moned to that Court as a witness yesterday, and
heard a speech made in the Court-house by Peter T.
Able, which regarding as important, I have concluded
to give you the main points of the remarkable affair.
Mr. Able, after thanking the people for calling upon
him, said that he had frequently heard it charged that
the Pro-Slavery men in Kansas had sold out to
the Free-State men. This was false, and he
wished to state the position of the Pro-Slavery
men of Kansas, so that their friends in Mis-
souri might see into their plans and policy. They
had not abandoned the idea of making Kansas
a Slave State, by a jug-full, on the contrary, they were
greatly encouraged, and he took this occasion to say
to Pro-Slavery men that the prospects of the party in
Kansas were brighter and more hopeful than they had
ever been. It seemed that there was a great deal of
misunderstanding in the minds of the friends of the
Free-States, and he would give a history of the party
and its policy, for he knew all about it. In the first
place, he said, they organized the party under
the name of the Pro-Slavery party, and it worked well
because it brought all men who were in favor of the
South into one solid, compact body. As time passed
on, a great many persons came into the Territory from
the Northern States who were not Pro-Slavery in
their feelings, but who were against the Free-State men in
their resistance to the laws of the Kansas Legislature.
They found out that this class of Northern men would
not act with the Free-State men in resistance to the
laws, nor would they act with the Pro-Slavery
men. This large number of people were called
order, and this class of Northern men to act with
them, the Pro-Slavery party agreed, after consulta-
tion, to change the name of the party from Pro-
Slavery to the Law-and-Order party. This change of
names had a happy effect, because it brought a good
many men into the party that they could not have
gotten into their ranks in any other way. After a
while this large number of people were called
order, and this class of Northern men to act with
them. He then came in, and policy dictated another move.
He had written a call for delegates from all the coun-
ties in the Territory to assemble in Leecompton last
Winter, and they did meet and deliberate upon the

moved into the Territory from the Northern States who had voted for Mr. Buchanan, and who were op-

to propagate this class of men. It was admitted in their deliberations that the name of Law-and-Order party did not have a national reputation, and that the name of the party must be changed. It was admitted that the Whig party was dead, and its name would be dropped from the minds of those who had it in view. It was deemed unwise to assume the name of Americans or Know-Nothings, for that party had been able to take but one trick in the Presidential game, and must soon die out. After viewing the whole ground, it was agreed that the party should adopt the name of Law-and-Order, and that the motto of the National Democracy. The Democrats had just elected the President, and would have a majority in Congress, and if the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas should assume the name of National Democracy, it would bring them into favor with the Administration and with Congress, and thus they would be enabled to work against the Free-State Democrats from the Northern States. This has proved that this was a good move, and great advantage would result to the party from it. This was the history of the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, and under all its names has remained sound on the goose, and the large the wings of the Southern States. The motto of the Free Soilers was infamously false. He was glad to inform the Pro-Slavery men of Platts that the prospects of the party were bright, and that, if we will do our duty in the future as well as we have done it in the past, success is assured.

Mr. George Walker, he said he did not endorse either what he said, but was not prepared to take grounds against him yet. Walker was a good manager and a keen man, and he thought he understood him. He believed, what Walker held his doctrine correct in with the President and his Cabinet, that they were chalking out a policy for Kansas. The people should remember, said he, that a majority of the Cabinet were Southern men, and he believed that Walker's trip to the Northern States after his consultations with the President, and all his talk North about Kansas becoming a Free State, had a design in it. He collected notes in London by the Northern Press and the Free-State papers in Kansas, and after he had succeeded in this he could put down the Free State men in Kansas by the strong arm of the Government, and point to his indecision by the Northern Press and the Free-State Press as evidence of weakness.

Walker, though he would not endorse him fully, and believed that he could be managed very easily. In regard to the nomination of ex-Governor Ransom for Congress, in Kansas, he regarded this the best piece of policy they had yet done. It was a capital move, and would let the Democrats fight on the Northern States to suit Ransom's fancy, and would let the South go as sound as General Calhoun, and he must not be suspected by the Pro-Slavery men.

Mr. Buchanan and his Administration were to come down to the work right and not play safe. He would not allow himself to be tested, and he should and would be made to do right or they would blow him and his Administration into ten thousand pieces. They should do right or the National Democratic party should be broken up, for Kansas was determined to have her rights.

The speaker asked the sources of Mr. Buchanan, and why he had to do right or be blown up.

The National Democracy had elected a large majority to the Constitutional Convention, and a Pro-Slavery Constitution would be made, and he believed that it would be submitted to a vote of all the people that were in the Territory on a certain day. The object then would be given to the people of Missouri. When that was done, the people must protect their slave property, and get up the same feeling they once had up, and that election would be carried so easily as they had carried any of the other elections. The Free-State men in Kansas were resting on their laurels that they had a large majority in the Territory, which was a fact, but they were not on their guard; the men of the Northern States were not on their guard either, but the Pro-Slavery men were. He enjoined it upon them to keep this matter still and not brag it about, but lay low and mark and watch the progress of the enemy managing to succeed.

He knew more about Kansas and the Pro-Slavery party than any one else. He had spent a large sum of his own money, and raised a great deal from others, all for the cause in Kansas, and professed to know all about it. He had organized more of their lodges and taken care of them, and he was confident that he knew what was going on, all of which I believed, and have suspected for a long time.

The Kansas troubles are not over, Mark that! I do not pretend to give his exact words, but merely the points of his speech. Warn the Committee." Warn the President and the Cabinet every day.

The Kansas troubles will soon commence war upon the property of Missouri and that far, though unfortunate Territory. P. P.

THE NEW-GRANADA DIFFICULTY.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.

New York, July 29, 1857.

It is understood that Gen. Herran, the Minister from New-Granada, after several interviews with the Secretary of State, has offered propositions embracing all the points of difference between the United States and his Government, with a view to their final adjustment, and that the propositions will be accepted. If so, the negotiation will be closed. Most interestingly, however, attention is called to the propositions here made upon the property of Missouri and that far, though unfortunate Territory. P. P.

An essential provision in Mr. More's project was the transfer to the United States of the Bay of Panama, the property of which is now in the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Perhaps this concession may be taken by the United States as a sufficient indemnity for the outrages of the 15th of April, 1856, and a security for the American interests in future. In the case the more important which Mexico has refused to concede, the Government must be assumed by the United States at too high a price—\$400,000—it will still be claimed by the parties, and the Government cannot dispute its own estimate.

zens, the woods were surrounded and searched. has been committed to the County Jail by Just

Admiral to wait for the prisoner. The physician in attendance says that there is but little hope of his living. Mr. C. being a man of wealth, it is supposed he intended to get money after committing the deed.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW-YORK GRENADEIERS AT PHILADELPHIA.

From *The Bulletin*, July 30.

The New-York City Grenadiers, Capt. Lowry arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and, in consequence of a statement that the company would have New-York until to-day, no formal reception was given them. The Grenadiers marched to their quarters at the Franklin House without any escort. The morning Major Peter Fritz accompanied the strange party to the Hall of Independence where they were met by the members of the New-York City Grenadiers. His Honor spoke at a considerable length, referring to the military spirit of American people, but professing, as he was a Quaker, to be unable to speak knowingly upon the subject. He alluded to the associations which cluster about the Hall of Independence, to the patriotic feelings which they engender, and in conclusion alluded to the evidence of the vigilance of the city and to the Hall. The Mayor was enthusiastically applauded during the progress of his speech; after he had concluded, three enthusiastic cheers were given for him. Mr. J. A. Peckham, an officer of the Regiment to which the Grenadiers belong, responded to the remarks of the Mayor, and was quite eloquent in his allusions to the evidence of the vigilance of the city which was commended there. Mr. Peckham, although a believer in the necessity of military organizations, could see no preaching a time when disputes between the States would be settled without recourse to arms. The speaker referred to the Arctic adventures of Dr. Kane and to the laying of the submarine telegraph cable as evidence of the tendency of the age toward the accomplishment of peaceful achievements. After leaving the Hall the company marched to the United States Mint. The weather was very unfavorable for a military display, the rain pouring in torrents. The soldiers "grinned and bore it," however. The City Guard, British Grenadiers, the pioneers, dressed in the Scottish plaid and kilts, accompany the company in the parades. They are also accompanied by an excellent band of music.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE NICARAGUA TRANSIT ROUTE.—On Thursday the steamship Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, left port without passengers or freight, on some unknown expedition. It is generally supposed, however, that she is bound for Punta Arenas, Nicaragua. It also rumored that Messrs. Morgan & Sons, her owners, are about to reopen the Nicaragua transit route to California. At all events, they are getting their ships into working order, and a new steamship, the Queen of the Pacific, which has been lying idle at the Iron Works for some time, is now having her machinery put in as fast as possible. It is said that the transit route is to be reopened in 60 days.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR JULY.

During last month twenty-one sea-going vessels, longing to or sailing from American ports were lost, viz: five ships, two barks, three brigs and eleven schooners, valued at one million dollars. The losses this year, not including losses from leakage, or masting, or other casualties not amounting to a wreck have been:

	Vessels.	Value.
January	29	\$1,575,000
February	3	\$642,000
March	63	2,312,500
April	35	1,725,000
May	29	1,251,500
June	26	812,500
July	21	1,008,000
Total	209	\$11,232,500

THE NEW-BEDFORD REGATTA.

The Regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will probably come off in the bay of New-Bedford, one of the regattas, on the succeeding Monday. The yacht *Haze*, owned by Moses H. Grinnell, esq., will lead this city on the fifth prox., and the other yachts of the squadron about the same time, making stoppages at the Sound.

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN.

We cannot learn that merchants are adhering any extent, to the proposed reform in the mode of paying wages for their ships. It is said, however, that the system is still working, although in a modified form. Many shipowners have adopted the plan, increasing pay of their crews as ship without advance, giving pay of \$3 or \$4 a month over those who here to the old system. In many cases this is found to work well; good men, tip-top sailors, offering to work without advance pay. One firm, Messrs. Howland & Frothingham, have gone further. The ship *Emery* of their Liverpool line, being ready to receive a crew, the agents were told to pay as high as \$17 per month if necessary, to settle the landlords' bills not to exceed a month's pay, to promise the crew good usage on voyage, and the liberty of leaving the ship in Liverpool or remaining by her, just as they chose, but to be paid in Liverpool whatever was their due. The result was more than a hundred applications to ship in. Her crew was obtained in a day; they all boarded ship at the dock, and although she lay several days in the stream, detained by adverse winds, not one was sorted.

THE MONTREAL.—In reference to the operations of the wreck of the Montreal, *The Quebec Chronicle* Friday last says:

"The *Montreal* engaged in raising the hull of the steamer Montreal. Batted it to the top of the Cape Rouge on Tuesday evening, where it stuck, would have been got in shore next morning, but the barge was obliged to leave it, as a gale of wind was blowing. The wreck cannot drift to the beach until the wind changes, and then, it is thought, the will be low to float the wreck. A body was picked up on Tuesday night, off Cap Rouge, by some barge men, and taken to St. Nicholas, where the Captain held an inquest yesterday. The body proved to be that of a woman about 30 or 35 years of age, apparently a passenger by the Montreal, who wore a gray dress and gray stockings, and a gold of "found drowned" was on her neck. The party of river police, who remain at the scene of the disaster, report that though all the wreck will be visible as soon as the weather moderates."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

English Reports in Law and Equity. Edited by Charles Smith. Vols. 35-37. 8vo. Little, Brown & Co.

A Treatise on the Construction of the Statute of Frauds. By Charles B. Williams. 8vo. 12mo. 12mo. 12mo.

A Digest of the Decisions contained in the English Law and Equity Reports. From the First volume to the Thirtieth. By Charles B. Williams. 8vo. 12mo. 12mo.

Reports of Cases in the First Circuit Court of the United States. By R. B. R. Curtis. 8vo. 666. The Same. The Words and Sentences. By John Gill, D. D. 12mo. 12mo.

Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo. pp. 141. 12mo. 12mo.

State of the World. By the Rev. Fred A. Ross. D. D. 12mo. pp. 188. Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.

Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists. 12mo. pp. 100. 12mo.

Outlines of English History. By Amelia B. Edwards. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Virginia. By H. C. W. Williams. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Married or Single. By the author of "Hope Leslie." 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

The Athelings. By Margaret Oliphant. 8vo. pp. 192. 12mo.

James. By the author of "The Sign of the Cross." 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Thine and Mine. By Flora Nelson. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Chemical Philosophy. By H. C. Williams. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

The United States. By John Bartlett. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

300. Lippincott & Co.

Letting the People. By Elizabeth Nott, D. D. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

History of Slavery in Church and State. By the Rev. J. P. Lippincott & Co.

The Polygraph. A Magazine in Five Languages. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

H. C. Spurgeon. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

A Treatise on Health. By Samuel Shelden Fitch, M. D. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

The Young Soldier's Friend. 12mo. pp. 62. A. S. Barnes & Co.

Wild Northern Scenes. By S. H. Hammond. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Derby & Jackson. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Derby & Jackson. By John R. Allen. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Bangor, Brother & Co.

Geary and Kansas. By John H. Gibson, M. D. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

Mormons: His Leaders and Doctrines. By John Hyde. 12mo. pp. 106. 12mo.

The Loves of the Poets. By Mrs. Jameson. 12mo. pp. 517. The Same.

The Black Dwarf. (Waverley Novels, Household Edition.) 2 vols. 12mo.

Chile. Co. of the Camp and the Field. By S. Comp. Smith, M. D. 12mo. pp. 434. Miller & Curtis.

AS ESCAPED MURDERER REARRESTED.—Wm. McGee, who was sentenced to the Frankfort Prison for the murder of a man in a saloon, Ky., on a drunken spree, escaped from the jail there last week, was recaptured last week at Greensburg, and on Monday morning to Newport and transferred there, owing to the incapacity of the prison there, to Covington, where he is now kept.

duties of policemen! Permit the returns of our Police Com-

free and disturbances, inspired by a honest feeling common to the discharge of our duties.

Gen. GREENE—Whereas the officers that should attend to the recognition of those who are guilty of such acts will, I trust, agree with me in considering as well as a benefit to the community, the consideration of the future peace and happiness—knowing that it is their wish side to bestow their adherence, to still secure to be the means of support.

The fact that many of the true circumstances connected with the cases of many of the men, who possessing the most respectable characters, are rejected and cast off, for a day or two's duty and a brief confinement, is a crying evil which you certainly will admit, is their just right, according to them by the existing law.

Trusting that you possess the length of my communication, I order to the subject some kind attention.

I am, gentlemen, your OBEYED servant,

New York, July 20, 1897.
JOHNSON, Sergeant-Tenks Product.

The communication was referred to the Committee on General Discipline.

Mr. BOWEN presented a communication from one of the Savannah steamers, asking appointment of special patrolmen at their landing, he said by them. Referred.

Mr. BOWEN also presented the bill for the expense of the funeral of Officer Anderson, amounting to \$164. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Wright Ward also presented the bill for the rent of the light-house at Spring street, for the month of June. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from Sergeant W. Williams, Acting Inspector of the Fourteenth Precinct Police, charging James Foster, a member of his force with gross intoxication. The matter was referred to the Committee on Appointments and Removals.

A complaint was made against a man named Davis. Referred.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY CARPENTER.

There being no further business before the Board was moved and carried that the charge against Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter be now taken up and considered.

The question was breached whether the trial should be held with open or closed doors, and a brief discussion ensued thereupon. It was stated by members of the Commission, Messrs. Wyse, Chubb, Stranahan and Bowen, that the custom heretofore has been to have the trial public. The two Mayors imposed no objection, Mayor Wood remarking that whenever had been the custom he would willingly acquiesce.

Mr. CARPENTER then arose and announced that he demurred to the complaint. He was about to resign his demurrer, when Mr. MACKELLAR, late Clerk to Chief of Police, in his new capacity as attorney-at-law, stepped forward to the table and announced that he would be the counsel in the complainant in this matter. He would move an adjournment of the trial on the ground that he had had no notice that the case was coming up this day, and the witnesses had not been subpoenaed. The Board or the Clerk had given him no notice of the trial, and had not subpoenaed his witnesses. Under these conditions how could the case go on? He was a loss determined.

GEN. NYE—Do you suppose, Sir, that this Board should give an attorney notice?

MACKELLAR—No, Sir; but they are bound to subpoena witnesses.

GEN. NYE—Not at all. The Clerk of the Board should issue subpoenas on application, and that is what we are ready to suppose the case can be adjourned. But in the mean time the demurrer can be heard and argued now. If the demurrer is well taken the whole proceedings will be quashed. The matter can be heard on the demurrer if you are ready for argument on that.

MACKELLAR—I don't know as I am, as I don't know the facts of the case. These proceedings are a partake of the nature of a criminal trial. In criminal cases the witnesses on behalf of the complainant are subpoenaed by the Clerk of the Court. It was my duty of the Clerk to subpoena witnesses. The Clerk acted in behalf of the police in this case. A civil proceeding cannot be held unless the witnesses are subpoenaed. Therefore in the position assumed by the Chairman would be correct.

GEN. NYE—I am unable to see from any light have that a summary proceeding like this partakes of the nature of a criminal case at all. There are punishments to be inflicted in any event. The case is simple and it is simply a notice, and it stands like summary proceeding when the party is supposed in it to be ready to go on.

MACKELLAR—That might be in general proceedings, but not in proceedings before Commissioners. It has been held by Recorders Tilton and Smith, Judges Beebe and Howell, and other members of the Police Commission, that these proceedings partake of the character of criminal proceedings. Otherwise a man would be compelled to watch the newspapers to ascertain whether the Committee reported, and if they listed names of members of the Police Commission, in any instances the complainant would not do this. He makes the complaint for the benefit of this Metropolitan Police District Commission, and it stands to reason that he is going to face attendance upon the Board.

GEN. NYE—I do not suppose the directors of the Police Commission are to turn pro-seccutors against members of the police force. A person who wishes to prosecute knows when and where how the matter is to be tried; otherwise it would be the time of two or three men to hunt up complainants and the Board would be obliged to sit every day, and I think it much as well to understand once for all, that persons prosecuting must be considered as taking notice of the public records of the Board.

Mayor WOOD—Without any reference to the present case, I think the Board acts as a Board of Police Commissioners, and as such, it is their duty to see a policeman intoxicated, and I come and make complaint on oath against him, I might be continually watching the published proceedings which are seldom correctly reported—incredulous winks among the reporters—and be kept day after day in daily attendance upon the Police Commissioners. The cause of the Police is to be maintained. I therefore think it is the duty of the Police Commissioners (and the mark I do not apply to the present case), as I always held when Chairman of the Police Commission, to give every citizen an opportunity to substantiate the charge he prefers against an officer, not to make punishment the direct result of the mere publication of the police records. I make these remarks in view of the fact that I have seen more than one citizen whose silence should be construed into an acquiescence in the views which have been stated.

GEN. NYE—I dissent from the position the Mayor thinks we occupy. I suppose that the presumption here, as it is in law, that all charges are true until they are fully substantiated. It is therefore, in highest sense obligatory upon the person accused that he should substantiate the charge. If we set ourselves up as prosecutors of our own men, we would present specimens of a tribunal such as the history of the past I think, could not show. The true position which occupies is that of a tribunal to decide impartially between the parties and its action.

Deputy CARPENTER then proceeded to read his narrative to the charge as follows:

In the matter of the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer," preferred against Daniel Carpus Deputy Superintendent of Police, I respectfully demurs to the charge and its two specifications: 1st. Of "Violence and insolent language to a superior officer," Sec. 2d. To a subordinate. (Sec. 3 of rule 38).

Because under the charges on their face show no cause to complain under the regulations of the Department and the rule above referred to, the only rule is also pertinent to the two specifications.

Firstly, They impute language used only of a Mayor as Mayor.

Secondly, The Mayor, even as a member of the Board of Police, is not a superior officer of respondent.

Thirdly, The said Cornelius B. Titus is not a superior officer of respondent, as appears by the specifications and the records of this department.

Respondent more particularly in explanation avers that the Mayor of New-York is not a Commissioner, but a member ex-officio of the Board of Police; that he is not a superior officer of respondent in this distinction; and that section 38 all the powers of the Mayor as Mayor, as connected with the police, are merged in the power of "possessing a vote at every session of the Board, when present at its meetings;" that a Commissioner of Police possesses no power distinct from that exercised at a meeting of the Board; that the Board of Police is composed of the Mayor, the General and Deputy Superintendents of Police.

And this respondent further avers, that even if the Mayor of New-York is a Commissioner, and is his superior officer, he was neither in legal fact, (as appears by the records of the Metropolitan Police Department) on the day mentioned in specification last, to wit, 43d day of June last, nor was he acting as Mayor.

The respondent, referring to the said records, states that on the 23d day of April, one week after the President of the Board of Police invited the said Mayor of New-York to a seat in the Board, whereupon the said Mayor responded as follows:—"MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, Saturday, April 22, 1897."

"MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I beg to say that I do not recognize the authority of the Mayor of New-York to appoint or remove officers of the Police, as such, and that I shall, under the advice of counsel, resist the exercise of any authority as such."

And this respondent further avers that, on or about 47th of June last past, this respondent, in his capacity Deputy Superintendent, and in the exercise of duty, waited upon the said Mayor, and was expelled by the said Mayor that he did not recognize the authority of this respondent.

Wherefore, respondent says that on the 3d day of